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GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS

(Reviews and Titles of Books, Papers, and Maps)

For key to classification see "Explanatory Note" in Vol. II, pp. 77-81

NORTH AMERICA

CANADA

General

- **Canada, Sea-fisheries of eastern.** 212 pp.; maps, diagrs., index. *Proc. Committee on Fisheries, Game, and Fur-Bearing Animals of the Commission of Conservation, June 4-5, 1912.* Ottawa, 1912.

The papers were prepared by recognized authorities in their respective fields, so that the volume contains a good deal of material of interest and value both from the industrial and the scientific standpoint. One of the most important papers bears the same general title as the volume, and was prepared by J. J. Cowie, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Other leading papers are "Whitefish of the Great Lakes," by M. J. Patton; "Conservation of the Oyster" and "The Oyster Fisheries of Prince Edward Island," respectively by Joseph Stafford and J. A. Mathieson; "Needs of the Fisheries of Nova Scotia," by Dr. Howard Murray; "The Shad Fishery of Canada," by E. E. Prince, Commissioner of Fisheries; and "Fish Culture in Canada," by W. A. Found, Superintendent of Fisheries.

At present the Fisheries of Eastern Canada fall into two distinct classes: the deep-sea and the coastal fisheries. The latter are by far the most important in that eight-ninths of the men employed in fishing prosecute the in-shore fishery. Here the main fish caught are cod, hake, haddock, pollock, halibut, herring, mackerel, shad, alewives, smelts, flounders, sword-fish, sardines, salmon, and shell-fish such as lobsters, oysters, and clams. The off-shore fisheries prosecuted on the numerous shallow regions known as "banks" yield cod, haddock, hake, and halibut. Between 1870 and 1885, the fisheries of the eastern provinces experienced a steady growth, but during the succeeding twenty-five years there was little or no growth. The most prolific waters are those of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The shores of this region are climatically advantageous for drying the catch, being relatively free from fogs. The shores of the Bay of Fundy and southern Nova Scotia, however, have frequent fogs, so that artificial means of drying are resorted to. This process brings results in about two days as compared with a period of three weeks when drying is done by the older natural process through the agency of sun and air. In money value the herring fishery is relatively small; but, since herring is a fundamental bait, it is, in some respects, the most crucial catch of all, for upon the abundance or scarcity of herring taken depends, in a large measure, the success or failure of the great hook-and-line fisheries. The most valuable commercial fishery of eastern Canada is the cod, whose annual output is worth about \$4,000,000 out of a total of approximately \$16,000,000 for all kinds of fish.

AVARD L. BISHOP

- MILLER, J. O., edit. **The new era in Canada: Essays dealing with the upbuilding of the Canadian commonwealth.** 421 pp.; ill. J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London, Paris, Toronto, and E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1917. 8 x 5.

A book which should be read by every geographer, not so much for professional enlightenment as for clearer vision respecting Canadian ideals and the place which our neighbor to the north is coming to occupy among the nations. To suggest opportunities for national and civic service is the chief purpose of the volume. There are sixteen essays portraying the upbuilding of the Canadian commonwealth. The opening and closing papers are both from the ready pen of Stephen Leacock and deal, respectively, with "Democracy and Social Progress" and "Our National Organization for the War." The latter was prepared originally for the use of the Canadian government and was printed in an edition of a quarter of a million copies; it has received most favorable comment especially in England. Sir Clifford Sifton, chairman of the national conservation commission, has contributed an able paper on "The Foundations of the New Era." That a new era will follow the declaration of peace is confidently affirmed. "The signs," says Sir Clifford, "are already evident. Province after province has sought to abolish the liquor evil, that fruitful mother of moral and physical degeneration. While

our sons have been fighting in Europe the moral leaven has been working at home. Conventions of earnest-minded citizens have been held to consider schemes of social improvement. Men who scoffed a few years ago are the foremost now to demand reform. Many of them have given their sons to die a violent death in battle for a noble ideal, and they will not readily permit themselves to be influenced by any except the highest motives. Assuredly these strivings will be followed by momentous results."

The great wealth of Canada's natural resources is pictured by Professor Frank D. Adams of McGill University, while Sir John Willison writes ably of immigration and settlement. The bi-lingual question is skilfully presented by Professor Wrong of the University of Toronto. Other writers of equal prominence in their respective fields discuss such topics as national ideals in industry, Canadian national unity, Canada's future place in the Empire, equal suffrage and the work of women, financial problems, and the outlook for religious faith. On the whole the volume is of high grade. High motives prompted its preparation: the Canadian Red Cross Society will receive such profits as accrue from sales.

AVARD L. BISHOP

VICTOR, E. A., edit. **Canada's future: What she offers after the war: A symposium of official opinion.** xv and 320 pp.; ills., index. The Macmillan Co., New York and Toronto, 1916. \$1.50. 9½ x 6.

The book contains fifty-two concise papers by authoritative Canadian writers dealing with the present conditions in Canada and all leading phases of the industrial, economic, educational, and other achievements of the Dominion; also with the probable trend of future development as indicated by experience and progress in the past.

A book so produced may suggest that it is largely a symposium of praise; but this book is of another sort. It was written, for the most part, by specialists, men of science in the universities, directors of large industrial interests in the provinces, and other representative men who have come into wide recognition at home because their work of many years has helped to make Canada what it is at the present time. They tell of mistakes of the past and what has been learned from them; of achievements in agriculture, stock raising, and large industrial interests in spite of climatic and other limitations; and deal largely with the problems of the future. The index is by no means so comprehensive as consultants would like to have it.

CYRUS C. ADAMS

GRIFFIN, WATSON. **Canada: The country of the twentieth century.** 283 pp.; maps, ills., index. Dept. of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, 1915. 10 x 6½. [A review of Canada's resources, industry, and commerce prepared primarily for the business man.]

LAWLER, JAMES. **Aperçu historique sur l'exploitation des forêts au Canada.** *Bull. Soc. de Géogr. de Québec*, Vol. 10, 1916, No. 5, pp. 271-281.

MACOUN, J. M., AND M. O. MALTE. **The flora of Canada.** 14 pp.; ill. *Geol. Survey of Canada Museum Bull. No. 26: Biol. Ser. No. 6.* Ottawa, 1917. [Reprint from Canada Year Book, 1915, pp. 43-55, Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa.]

MILLAR, W. N. **The big game of the Canadian Rockies: A practical method for its preservation. (Conservation of Fish, Birds, and Game.)** ills. *Proc. Committee on Fisheries, Game, and Fur-Bearing Animals of the Commission on Conservation*, Nov. 1 and 2, 1915, pp. 100-124. Toronto, 1916.

— **Peace River District in the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, Description of surveyed townships in the.** 3rd edit. 262 pp.; maps, ills. *Topogr. Surveys Branch Bull. No. 35.* Dept. of the Interior, Canada, 1916.

THORSTEINSON, ELINA. **The Doukhobors in Canada.** *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.*, Vol. 4, 1917, No. 1, pp. 3-48. [An historical account of a peculiar Russian sect which has become established in western Canada.]

WHITE, JAMES. **Place-names in the Rocky Mountains between the 49th parallel and the Athabaska River.** *Trans. Royal Soc. of Canada*, Vol. 10, 1917, Ser. 3, pp. 501-535. [The list of names is preceded by a brief statement of the explorations chiefly responsible for their origin.]

WHITING, LILIAN. **Canada the spellbinder.** x and 322 pp.; map, ills., index. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, and J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London and Toronto, 1917. 8 x 5½.

— **Canada, Map of the Dominion of.** 1:6,336,000. Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, 1916. [The standard small-scale general map of the Dominion.]

— **Canada, Railway map of the Dominion of.** 1:2,217,600. In 8 sheets. Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, 1914. [The standard large-scale map of the Dominion. No relief; railroad systems distinguished by color.]

UNITED STATES

General

SOUTHWORTH, G. V. D., AND S. E. KRAMER. **Great cities of the United States: Historical, descriptive, commercial, industrial.** ix and 309 pp.; maps, ills., index. Iroquois Publ. Co., Inc., Syracuse, New York, 1916. 70 cents. 7½ x 5.

In their preface the authors compare the history of a country with its geography; as one is largely the story of its great men so the other is largely the story of its great cities. The book deals with the ten largest cities of the United States together with San Francisco, New Orleans, and Washington. The aim has been to group the important facts of the geography of this country around these thirteen cities. This plan has been carried out very successfully, and the book may be recommended as a supplement to the ordinary school geography, which of course it by no means supersedes. An interesting historical sketch introduces the study of each city, the methods and causes of its development are made clear, and local details are added to complete the picture in the student's mind. The special difficulties which many cities have had to overcome, for example transportation in New York, water supply and drainage in Chicago and New Orleans, are described. The illustrations are numerous and well chosen. A map of each city is included and there are a number of special maps which should be useful to an active-minded teacher. Among these are maps illustrating "New York's Subway and Bridge Connections," "Chicago's Canals," and "Boston's Land and Water Connections." At the conclusion are a number of tables with figures taken from government reports. The style is the somewhat chatty sort now commonly found in school texts.

R. H. JONES

KEYES, CHARLES. **Man's completion of nature's supremest effort on the Great Plains.** *Journ. of Geogr.*, Vol. 14, 1915-16, No. 7, pp. 257-259. [Stimulated desiccation through utilization of streams for irrigation.]

KLINGBERG, E. W. **Glimpses of life in the Appalachian Highlands.** *South Atlantic Quart.*, Vol. 14, 1915, No. 4, pp. 371-378.

KRUEGER, L. B. **Shipbuilding in the United States, past and present.** *Journ. of Geogr.*, Vol. 15, 1916-17, No. 8, pp. 251-258.

LOUGHLIN, G. F. **Slate in 1916.** *Mineral Resources of the United States*, 1916, Part II:8, pp. 61-72. U. S. Geol. Survey, Washington, D. C., 1917. [The slate industry by states. Pennsylvania and Vermont led in production, the two producing 88 per cent of the total. Less slate was sold for roofing in 1916, but more for school purposes. A return to the use of school slates, possible because of the increasing cost of paper, would still further increase this item of sales.]

LUNDGREN, LEONARD. **Forests of the United States.** Map, ills. Reprint from *Engineering Mag.*, Vol. 1, 1915, No. 1, pp. 1-17.

LUTZ, F. E. **Faunal dispersal.** *Amer. Naturalist*, No. 594, Vol. 50, 1916, pp. 374-384. [A discussion of fundamental differences in theories of faunal dispersion with specific reference to the criteria brought forward by Charles C. Adams in his paper "Southeastern United States as a Center of Distribution of Flora and Fauna" (*Biol. Bull.* 7, 1902, p. 122).]

MARSHALL, R. B. **Triangulation and primary traverse, 1913-1915.** vi and 655 pp.; map, ill., index. *U. S. Geol. Survey Bull.* 644. Washington, D. C., 1916.

MARVIN, C. F. **Applied meteorology and the work of the Weather Bureau.** *Proc. Ohio Acad. Sci.*, Vol. 6, 1915, Part V, pp. 265-276.

MURPHY, L. S. **The red spruce: Its growth and management.** 100 pp.; map, diagrs., ills. *U. S. Dept. of Agric. Bull. No. 544* (contribution from The Forest Service). Washington, D. C., 1917.

— **National Park Service, Report of the Director of the, to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.** viii and 258 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills. Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D. C., 1917.

NELLIS, J. C. **Production of lumber, lath, and shingles in 1915 and lumber in 1914.** 45 pp.; map, diagrs., ills. *U. S. Dept. of Agric. Bull. No. 506.* Washington, D. C., 1917.

NEWLANDS, F. G. **River regulation and flood control.** 4 pp. *Congressional Record*, 64th Congr., 1st Sess. Washington, D. C., 1916.

O'CONOR, J. F. X. **The Jesuit Indian missions in the United States, 1565 to 1916.** *Proc. Nineteenth Internatl. Congress of Americanists held at Washington, Dec. 27-31, 1915*, pp. 487-502. [Smithsonian Institution], Washington, D. C., 1917.

PRAEGER, OTTO. **Aërial mail routes proposed by the Post Office Department and in connection with the transcontinental aëro contest.** Ill. *Flying*, Vol. 6, 1917, No. 2, p. 143.

PUTNAM, G. E. **The land credit problem.** (Humanistic Studies, Vol. 2, No. 2.) *Bull. Univ. of Kansas*, Vol. 17, 1916, No. 18, pp. 1-107. Lawrence.

REDFIELD, W. C. **Our fish need a P. D. Armour.** Ills. *Nation's Business*, Vol. 5, 1917, No. 9, pp. 31-33. [Treats of America's unused supplies of sea-food.]

STONE, R. W. **Phosphate rock in 1916.** *Mineral Resources of the United States*, 1916, Part II:6, pp. 29-41. U. S. Geol. Survey, Washington, D. C., 1917. [Shows the distribution of the world's deposits of phosphate rock.]

WINCHESTER, D. E. **Oil shale in the United States.** Ills. *Econ. Geology*, Vol. 12, 1917, No. 6, pp. 505-518.

WOODWARD, K. W. **Tree growth and climate in the United States.** *Journ. of Forestry*, Vol. 15, 1917, No. 5, pp. 521-531. [From the limited data available a correlation is attempted between the factors of forest productivity—diameter, height, growth, density, yield—and climatic conditions. The discussion recognizes fifteen forest types of which it is concluded that the most valuable for forest-producing purposes are those of the Douglas fir, white pine, and southern bottom lands.]

CAMPBELL, M. R. **Map showing coal fields of the United States.** [1:2,400,000]. In 2 sheets. Accompanying "The Coal Fields of the United States," by R. Campbell, *U. S. Geol. Survey Professional Paper 100-A*. Washington, D. C., 1917. [An important large-scale map. Base used is the General Land Office map of the United States.]

— **United States: The battle fronts of Europe.** [Extent of areas held by Teutonic Allies September, 1917, shown as if on United States territory.] 1 in. to 250 mi. (1:15,840,000.) Stanford's Geographical Establishment, London, 1917.

— **United States of America, Military map of the, showing location of all forces in training.** [1:6,000,000]. Union Pacific R. R. Co., Chicago, 1917.

EUROPE

BRITISH ISLES

JOHNSTON, J. B. **The place-names of England and Wales.** vii and 532 pp.; bibliogr., indexes. John Murray, London, 1915. 15s. 9 x 6½.

This work, a dictionary of English and Welsh place-names, with the oldest known spellings and probable derivation of each, is by the author of "The Place-Names of Scotland" (2nd edit., 1903). It contains the names of all villages and towns in the Postal Guide, as also those of all mountains, rivers, and islands—in all some 6,000 names.

The author, curate of St. Andrews, Falkirk, has labored for twenty years on this compilation. He has had access to the libraries of Edinburgh and Glasgow for original sources—Old English charters and chronicles, the Domesday Book, and specially the recent issues of the Close and Patent Rolls, heretofore practically untouched. A short bibliography of modern works used is given on p. 528, especially those on the place-names of the various counties by Skeat, Duignan, Wyld and Hirst, M'Clure, Baddeley, and Mutschmann. The dictionary, however, is hampered by the omission of a tabulated bibliography of original sources, which one must seek in W. G. Searle's "Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum," 1897. Thus the work of Glidas of the sixth century, which speaks of 28 cities of the Britons, is not mentioned; while that of Nennius, "Historia Britorum," c. 810 A. D., purporting to be a list of these cities, is mentioned often by author but not by title. The author found little assistance in the English gazetteers (e. g. Cassell's, 6 vols.; Bradner's, 6 vols.), or in the two articles in the last (11th) edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Place-Names of England," by A. Mawer, Vol. 9, pp. 417-418, of Wales, by H. M. Vaughan, Vol. 28, p. 260. He has used extensively the etymologies in the *Oxford Dictionary*. A few names are not properly located, which is a difficulty for scholars outside of Great Britain; e. g. the Cotswold Hills (216), Gateshead (272), Hartlepool (293), Hauxley-on-Coquet (295).

The work makes no pretensions to completeness, but is merely a beginning in a field in which no other conspectus has as yet appeared. The study of English place-names is still young; apart from notes to "Anecdota Oxoniensia," the first work of permanent value on this subject is the "Place-Names of Cambridgeshire," by W. W. Skeat, which appeared only in 1901. The case with Wales is still worse. The only book dealing with the whole subject is the unscientific "Place-Names of Wales" by T. Morgan (2nd edit., 1912). The *Britannica* article mentioned is characterized on p. 67 as the list of a

"tyro." The author is wrong in saying (p. 69) that in Wales "no Roman inscriptions have yet been found," as also in the statement (p. 70) that in the Antonine itinerary "we can identify only three known names of today, and there is doubt even among these." It is also misleading to say (p. 4) that this Antonine road book, which is the best account of Celtic names (containing 22 town- and 11 river-names), was only put into final shape in A. D. 380, since this compilation belongs to the beginning of the third century.

The Introduction contains nine short chapters (pp. 1-83) explanatory of the dictionary, which forms the bulk of the book (pp. 87-532). In the second chapter, "Roman and Latin Names," the author points out (p. 5) what is not known even to all classical students that the name Chester, found alone or in combination, is not the certain sign of Roman origin or proof of the existence on the site of a former "castra." For none of these "caster" names go back as names to Roman days. Some, e. g. *Alia Castra* for Alcester, are spurious inventions; Chester itself as a name is late; few are earlier than the beginnings of the Old English chronicles; thus Gloucester is first found in a grant of 681 as *Gleaweeceastre* and Worcester is nearly as early. Consequently, -caster, Old English *ceaster*, is a Saxon rather than a Roman appellative. Similarly few names embody the Latin "colonia," e. g. Lincoln, Colchester. Very possibly the latter, Old English *Colenceaster*, means merely "camp on the Colne," and this river-name is Celtic, so that Colchester is of Saxon and not of Roman make. Thus there are hardly any real Latin names in England.

In the chapter on "The Keltic Element"—the most difficult problem in English and Welsh names—the author unscientifically differentiates, on the basis of dolichocephalic skulls which prove the existence of a pre-Celtic race, between Celtic place-names (he lists over 400 on pp. 18-21) and pre-Celtic (he lists 20 as possible on p. 22). He believes these "pre-Aryan" names are confined chiefly or altogether to rivers—Biddle, Bollin, Croco, etc. There is no linguistic proof, however, that such names are not purely Celtic. His statement (p. 7) that the Aryan Celts came to England "not a great many centuries before Julius Caesar" needs revision in the light of recent investigations into the age of Indo-European speech groups in Europe. He is probably right in saying (pp. 7-9) that the 50 Ogam inscriptions found in Wales, western Devon, and Cornwall date from late in the Roman occupation and are the work of the early Goidels (Gaels) who crossed over from southern Ireland to Pembroke, while of the earliest Goidels in England we know next to nothing. He suggests with good reason that the Brythons, who followed the Goidels into Britain, came from tribes of the Belgae, since a comparison of Neolithic skulls of England and Belgium shows marked similarities. Though pointing out that too much stress has been laid on the number of English Celt names (especially of rivers), he goes to the other extreme in stating (p. 8) that over a large area of England "there are next to no Keltic names at all." His derivation of Ox- in Oxford (p. 11) and that of the Isis (the Latin name of the Thames above Oxford), from the Celtic root *uisce*, "water" or "river" (variously spelt now as axe, exe, esk, usk), is interesting. However, his equation (p. 272) of Gateshead (on Tyne) with *Gabrosentum*, deriving the latter from Celtic *gabar*, "goat," is probably wrong. *Gabrosentum* was almost certainly on the western and not on the eastern coast of Britain, and Gateshead doubtless formed the end of an old Roman road, so that the name Gateshead is probably not Celtic at all but Saxon (from Old English *zeat*, "gate").

In the chapter on "The English Element" he shows that the town names (p. 31) of Britain are overwhelmingly English as well as those of rivers (p. 29). In "The Scandinavian Element" he states that at least 15 Norse names (p. 39) survive in Cheshire alone, and that, inasmuch as only 4 of them appear in Domesday, most of them came in after the Conquest long after the end of Danish rule in 1042. Practically no Norman names, apart from those beginning with "beau" and "bel" (p. 63), survive in England. But Norman personal names are found very frequently appended to Old English ones.

In "The Names of Wales, Monmouth, and Cornwall" he is right in saying that few Roman -caster names are left. He makes a real contribution in deriving Cardiff (pp. 67-68; 185) from the Celtic *caer* or *car*, "fort," and Didius, the Roman general who in 50 A. D. fought against the British tribe of the Silures of that region. Thus Cardiff is one of the earliest Roman stations in Britain. Another contribution is the derivation of Denbigh. Whereas the author of the Britannica article on Wales refers it to *din*, "fort," Mr. Johnston shows (pp. 67; 230) that the name is not Welsh but Danish and means "dwelling of the Dane." He also points out (pp. 79-80; 521) the same author's fallacy in saying that Wrexham was Wrightesham in the Anglo-Saxon chronicle, for Wrightesham is not the original name and is not mentioned in that chronicle. The name is not Welsh but Anglo-Saxon, and probably comes from Wrytsleof, the "dux" at Crediton in 1026, and simply means Wrytsleof's home. Every Welsh river-name as

well as mountain-name (except Snowdon, which is Old English, p. 449) is Celtic (or pre-Celtic?); but strangely enough five out of the twelve Welsh counties are Old English, Danish, Norman, or English in origin (p. 75).

The book, with all the shortcomings of a pioneer work in such an enormous and complicated field, deserves much praise. It not only arouses the widespread and legitimate curiosity of the general reader interested in the origin of English names, but it furnishes many sidelights on the complex history of Britain and explains many of the racial idiosyncrasies of the various peoples which have inhabited it.

WALTER WOODBURN HYDE

FIRTH, J. B. **Highways and byways in Nottinghamshire.** xviii and 426 pp.; maps, ill., index. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, 1916. \$2.00. 8 x 5.

FORDHAM, MONTAGUE. **A short history of English rural life from the Anglo-Saxon invasion to the present time.** With a preface by Charles Bathurst. xvi and 183 pp.; diagr., index. George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London, and Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1916. 1s. 9d. 8 x 5½.

FRANKLIN, THOMAS, AND E. R. SHEARMUR. **British Isles.** 40 pp.; maps. (Practical Geography Notebooks based upon the Atlas Geographies.) W. & A. K. Johnston, Ltd., London, [1916]. 4d. 10 x 7½.

GRAS, N. S. B. **The evolution of the English corn market from the twelfth to the eighteenth century.** xiii and 498 pp.; bibliogr., index. (Harvard Economic Studies, Vol. 13.) Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1915. \$2.50. 9 x 6.

GRAY, H. L. **English field systems.** x and 568 pp.; maps, index. (Harvard Historical Studies, Vol. 22.) Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1915. \$2.75. 9 x 6.

HARDING, CHAS. **The remarkable warmth of January, 1916.** *Nature*, No. 2417, Vol. 96, 1916, Feb. 24, pp. 703-704. [In England.]

INGRAM, A. E. **Bradford.** 16 pp. *Suppl. to Commerce Repts.*, Ann. Series, 1916, No. 19g. Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C. [In spite of difficulties and anxieties the Yorkshire woolen mills have "experienced a prosperity never equaled since the memorable times of 1870-71." The American textile trade has also had a share of this prosperity: its purchases of colonial wools "have more than trebled those of the preceding year and are far in excess of anything ever known before, more than double even those of 1897, that year of large imports of free wool in full view of a coming tariff.]

JACKSON, C. E. **The place-names of Durham.** 115 pp.; bibliogr. George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London, 1916. 2s. 6d. 9 x 6.

JEFFREYS, HAROLD. **On the vegetation of four Durham coal-measure fells: General description of the area and its vegetation.** Maps, ill. *Journ. of Ecology*, Vol. 4, 1916, No. 3-4, pp. 174-195.

KEITH, A. **The ethnology of Scotland.** *Nature*, No. 2501, Vol. 100, 1917, Oct. 4, pp. 85-88. [Review of recent contributions to this subject.]

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

MELANESIA, MICRONESIA, POLYNESIA

MACCAUGHEY, VAUGHAN. **The economic woods of Hawaii.** *Forestry Quart.*, Vol. 14, 1916, No. 4, pp. 696-716.

The Hawaiian archipelago, because of its remoteness from continental areas, is remarkable for the highly endemic character of its fauna and flora. It consists of over twenty islands and extends from the great volcanic island of Hawaii in the southeast to tiny Ocean Island in the northwest, a distance of 2,000 miles. The eight large islands, which are the only ones inhabited, have a combined area of 6,454 square miles, and of this more than half belongs to Hawaii. The other islands are small and barren and do not total more than 20 square miles.

The larger islands were formerly heavily forested in their interior, mountainous districts, but within historic time there has been extensive deforestation, and two of the islands (Lanai and Kahoolawe) have been completely denuded by goats and cattle.

The lowland climate is mild and equable, ranging from 65° to 85° F., with an average of 75° for the year. The high mountains of Maui and Hawaii (8,000-13,825 feet) have snow and ice, and there is a drop of about four degrees in temperature for each thousand feet of ascent. The main axis of the islands opposes the heavily water-laden trade winds which blow almost continuously from the northeast, producing pronounced humid and arid regions. The forest reaches its finest development in the rainy zone, but there are

some tall species on the barren lava flows and other xerophytic regions. In some regions the annual precipitation is from 400 to 500 inches, and the value of the forests in protecting the watersheds far exceeds their importance for timber.

The ohia lehua (*Metrosideros polymorpha*) is the most abundant tree, forms the largest pure stands, and varies from a stunted creeper in the swamps to a rather slender timber tree over a hundred feet in height in the great jungle forests. The koa (*Acacia koa*) produces the most valuable wood. Much of the koa forest has been despoiled and the timber is becoming scarce. The kukui, or candle-nut tree (*Aleurites moluccana*), inhabits the moist and mesophytic regions and produces large, hard-shelled, oily nuts which yield an oil similar to the tung oil of China.

The mesquite, algaroba, or kiawe (*Prosopis juliflora*), which has transformed thousands of acres supposedly worthless into valuable pasture land, was introduced from Mexico in 1837. The flowers afford excellent bee pasturage, the pods and seeds are reduced to meal for stock food, and the wood is valuable for fuel.

The native sandalwoods of Hawaii are semi-parasitic in habit, and the young trees presumably obtain a portion of their sustenance from the roots of other trees such as the koa. This timber was extensively exploited between 1790 and 1820, and only small trees now remain. The koko (*Euphorbia lorifolia*) and a varietal form yield a latex which may prove of value as a source of rubber and chicle.

There is a considerable list of other trees locally valuable for special uses but of too limited occurrence for exploitation. Two genera of palms are native, and others have been introduced. There are no conifers. The tree ferns are "among the crowning glories of Hawaii's beautiful jungle forest."

SAMUEL J. RECORD

ANGENHEISTER, G. *Die luftelektrischen Beobachtungen am Samoa-Observatorium 1912-13*. Diagr. *Nachrichten von der Kön. Gesell. der Wiss. zu Göttingen, Math.-physik. Klasse*, 1914, No. 2, pp. 191-206.

BRANDSTETTER, RENWARD. *An introduction to Indonesian linguistics*. Translated by C. O. Blagden. xi and 251 pp. (Asiatic Society Monographs, Vol. 15.) Royal Asiatic Society, London, 1916. 7s. 6d. 8½ x 5½.

CROSE, W. M. *American Samoa: A general report by the governor*. 40 pp.; ill., bibliogr. Navy Dept., Washington, D. C., 1916. [Report prepared in 1912: statistics up to 1911 (inclusive).]

DAVIS, W. M. *The origin of certain Fiji atolls*. Diagr. Reprinted from *Proc. Natl. Acad. of Sci.*, Vol. 2, 1916, Aug., pp. 471-475.

FOYE, W. G. *The geology of the Fiji Islands*. Reprinted from *Proc. Natl. Acad. of Sci.*, Vol. 3, 1917, Apr., pp. 305-310.

FOYE, W. G. *The geology of the Lau Islands*. Maps. *Amer. Journ. of Sci.*, No. 257, Vol. 43, 1917, pp. 343-350. ["The Lau group consists of fifty or more islands lying east of the two main islands of Fiji. They are scattered over 300 miles of the ocean floor from the 17th to the 21st parallels of south latitude and between the 178th and 179th meridians of west longitude. The average island is, perhaps, 4 or 5 miles in diameter and 300 or 400 feet in height."]

"The Lau islands are believed to have been formed by volcanic activity about the middle of the Tertiary period. They were later maturely eroded, submerged, and overlain unconformably by 300 to 500 feet of coraliferous limestones. Still later they were elevated, eroded, and a second period of basaltic eruptivity spread its debris over the eroded complex. In recent times certain of the islands in which limestones are alone exposed have been eroded to submerged platforms by atmospheric solution and, aided by a recent subsidence, atolls have developed in their place."

For a general geographical account of the group by the same author, see the November, 1917, *Geogr. Rev.*]

FRATER, M. *The volcanic eruption of 1913 on Ambrym Island, New Hebrides*. Ills. *Geol. Mag.*, Decade 6, Vol. 4, 1917, pp. 496-503.

GREGORY, J. W. *The Ambrym eruptions of 1913-14*. Map, bibliogr. *Geol. Mag.*, Decade 6, Vol. 4, 1917, pp. 529-540. [New Hebrides: see above under "Frater, M."]

HASWELL, WILLIAM. *Remarks on a voyage in 1801 to the island of Guam*. With an introduction and annotations by L. W. Jenkins. Map, ill. *Essex Inst. Hist. Collections*, Vol. 53, 1917, No. 3, pp. 193-214. Salem, Mass.

— *Hawaii, Territory of, Report of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry for the biennial period ending December 31st, 1914*. viii and 244 pp.; ill. Honolulu, 1915.

JAGGAR, T. A., JR. *Lava flow from Mauna Loa, 1916*. Map, diagr., ill. *Amer. Journ. of Sci.*, No. 256, Vol. 43, 1917, pp. 255-288.

JAGGAR, T. A., JR. **Thermal gradient of Kilauea lava lake.** *Diagr. Journ. Washington Acad. of Sci.*, Vol. 7, 1917, No. 13, pp. 397-405.

JAGGAR, T. A., JR. **Volcanologic investigations at Kilauea.** Map, diagr., ills. *Amer. Journ. of Sci.*, No. 261, Vol. 44, 1917, pp. 161-220.

JUDD, C. S. **Æolian erosion in Hawaii.** Ills. *Amer. Forestry*, No. 280, Vol. 23, 1917, pp. 239-240. [A brief discussion, with two good illustrations, of æolian erosion on the island of Kahoolawe. Overgrazing has started land erosion on what was always a more or less barren island and one used for a time as a place of exile for criminals. Sheep and goats were placed upon the island and overran it by the thousands, upsetting the balance of nature. Exposed to the full force of the trade winds the remaining turf was destroyed and the loose soil exposed, and this poured off the lee of the island on windy days in clouds of light red dust. With a view to reclaiming the soil over 4,000 goats have been exterminated in the last eight years, and recently there has been a noticeable growth of native grass and weeds. The mesquite of the Southwest has been spread by a few work horses which had been allowed to graze on the island, and this promises soon to become an extensive forest for the production of wood and beans, as well as blossoms for bee pasturage.]

MACCAUGHEY, VAUGHAN. **A survey of the Hawaiian land flora.** Map, ills. *Botanical Gazette*, Vol. 64, 1917, No. 2, pp. 89-114.

MACCAUGHEY, VAUGHAN. **The food plants of the ancient Hawaiians.** *Scientific Monthly*, Vol. 4, 1917, No. 1, pp. 75-80.

MACCAUGHEY, VAUGHAN. **The physique of the ancient Hawaiians.** *Scientific Monthly*, Vol. 5, 1917, No. 2, pp. 166-174.

MACCAUGHEY, VAUGHAN. **Vegetation of Hawaiian lava flows.** Maps, diagrs., ills. *Botanical Gazette*, Vol. 64, 1917, No. 5, pp. 386-420.

MALINOWSKI, B. **The natives of Mailu: Preliminary results of the Robert Mond research work in British New Guinea.** Ills. *Trans. and Proc. Royal Soc. of South Australia*, Vol. 39, 1915, pp. 494-706. Adelaide. [The Mailu inhabit a portion of the extreme southeast coast of Papua. Ethnically they are classed as "Western Papuo-Melanesians."]

MJÖBERG, ERIC. **To explore unknown New Guinea by air route.** Map, ill. *Flying*, Vol. 6, 1917, No. 2, pp. 149 and 155. [Outline of a project discussed in the same author's article in the February, 1917, *Geogr. Review* (Vol. 3, pp. 89-106).]

— **Papua: Annual report for the year 1914-15.** 197 pp.; maps, ills. Commonwealth of Australia, Victoria, 1916.

PREUSS, PAUL. **Wirtschaftliche Werte in den deutschen Südseekolonien.** *Der Tropenpflanzer*, Vol. 19, 1916, No. 9, pp. 493-514. [Conclusion of an article the previous installments of which are in numbers not received by the Society.]

ROUTLEDGE, SCORESBY. **Easter Island:** Maps, ills. *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 49, 1917, No. 5, pp. 321-349 (discussion, pp. 341-349). [Abstracted in the September, 1917, *Review*, pp. 221-222.]

— **Samoa, The climate of.** *Symons's Meteorol. Mag.*, No. 609, Vol. 51, 1916, Oct., p. 129.

STRONG, W. M. **Notes on the North-Eastern Division of Papua (British New Guinea).** *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 48, 1916, No. 5, pp. 407-411.

WEGENER, KURT. **Temperatur und Regen in Samoa 1909 und 1910 in gedrängter graphischer Darstellung.** Diagr. *Nachrichten von der Kön. Gesell. der Wiss. zu Göttingen, Math.-physik. Klasse*, 1914, No. 1, pp. 95-100.

WESTERVELT, W. D. **Hawaiian legends of volcanoes.** With a foreword by T. A. Jaggar, Jr. xv and 210 pp.; map, ills., index. Ellis Press, Boston, and Constable & Co., London, 1916. \$1.50. 7½ x 5.

WOOD, H. O. **Notes on the 1916 eruption of Mauna Loa.** Maps, ills. *Journ. of Geol.*, Vol. 25, 1917, No. 4, pp. 322-336; No. 5, pp. 467-488.

WOODFORD, C. M. **On some little-known Polynesian settlements in the neighbourhood of the Solomon Islands.** Maps, ills. *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 48, 1916, No. 1, pp. 26-54.

— **New Caledonia, Geological map of, to illustrate a paper by R. H. Compton.** 1:1,250,000. From the *Geogr. Journ.*, Feb., 1917.

— **[Topographic map of the Hawaiian Islands.] Hilo (Island and County of Hawaii), Hawaii,** sheet. 1:62,500. Surveyed in 1912-14. U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., 1917.

POLAR REGIONS

ARCTIC

BARTLETT, R. A., AND R. T. HALE. *The last voyage of the Karluk, Flagship of Vilhjalmur Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-16.* 329 pp.; maps, diagr., ill. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, 1916. \$2.50. 9 x 6.

This is the story of twenty-nine members of Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition who drifted westward on the flagship *Karluk*, in the fall of 1913, while their leader and an Eskimo were on shore to procure fresh meat for the party (*Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, Vol. 46, 1914, pp. 520-523). Soundings off Point Barrow showed that the drift to the northwest had already carried the party into ocean depths. They found the continental shelf again off the coast of Asia, as was to be expected from the *Jeannette's* drift. The party were carried within twenty-five miles of the supposed position of Keenan Island, but a telescopic lookout for hours from the masthead revealed no land. Both seal and bear were in plenty. The book is wholly given to large and small detail of the drift, which had its tragical side. Thirteen men perished after the *Karluk* sank, including three who died on Wrangell Island. The only white man of large polar experience was Bartlett, and there is evidence in this book that his authority was not properly recognized. Two small parties left Shipwreck Camp, and no detail of their fate is known. No lives were lost in the party that Bartlett piloted to Wrangell Island till after he left it. The rescue expeditions that went to Wrangell Island examined all sides of Herald Island and were convinced that none of the men reached it. CYRUS C. ADAMS

BRUUN, DANIEL. *Erik den Røde og Nordbokolonierne i Grønland.* ii and 238 pp.; diagrs., ill., bibliogr. Gyldendalske Boghandel (Nordisk Forlag), [Copenhagen], 1915. 8½ x 6.

By the recent sale of the Danish West Indies, Denmark acquires, as part of the purchase price, complete sovereignty over Greenland, the United States renouncing any possible rights of discovery. In this connection it is interesting to read Mr. Bruun's account of the early Norse occupation of Greenland. Eric the Red, the hero of his book, was the father of Leif the Lucky, whose discovery of America about the year 1000 is now well attested by scholars. Eric was born in the southern part of Norway, but, his father being banished for manslaughter, Eric went with him to Iceland, where they settled in the only land left to them, the barren strip under the glacier on the north-western point of the island. Thence it was not far to Greenland, and when Eric, in his turn, committed manslaughter and was banished from his new home, it seemed natural to him to steer his course for the western land. He rounded Cape Farewell and made his way through the heavy drift ice to a spot on the south-western coast near what is now Julianehaab. There he built his home, the first white colonist of Greenland. He named the land thus in order to attract settlers, and presumably there were many unruly spirits in Iceland, for soon two large settlements had grown up in the new land, one around Eric's home, the other farther north on the west coast.

Soon, however, the knowledge of Greenland became lost to the parent country, and there is even a tale that the German Hansa merchants in Bergen, in 1484, killed forty sailors, the only people who still knew the way thither. Be that as it may, when the Englishman, John Davis, landed on the coast of Greenland, in 1585, he found no white men, but only Eskimos. Mr. Bruun has explored the ruins of old Norse occupation for the Government. He found eighteen groups of buildings, including churches, dwelling-houses, stables, and servants' quarters. His scholarly account is illustrated with a number of interesting maps and pictures. The work is published by the aid of the Raben-Levetzau Foundation in Denmark.

HANNA ASTRUP LARSEN

FICHELLE, ALFRED. *De Tromsøe à l'Iénisséi par l'Océan Glacial.* *Bull. Soc. de Géogr. Comm. de Paris*, Vol. 39, 1917, No. 4-5-6, pp. 154-157. [A voyage (1916) successfully accomplished against serious difficulties. Compare note in *Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 3, 1917, pp. 151-152.]

GREEN, FITZHUGH. *Arctic duty with the Crocker Land Expedition.* Map, ill. *U. S. Naval Inst. Proc.*, Vol. 43, 1917, pp. 1941-1976; pp. 2193-2224; pp. 2455-2494; pp. 2799-2832; Vol. 44, 1918, pp. 75-105. [Abstracted in this number under "Geographical Record."]

MACMILLAN, D. B. *In search of a new land.* Map, ill. *Harper's Mag.*, No. 785, Vol. 131, 1915, pp. 651-665; No. 786, pp. 921-930.

MERCANTON, PAUL. *État magnétique de basaltes groënlandais.* *Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances de l'Acad. des Sci. [de Paris]*, Vol. 165, 1917, Nov. 5, pp. 632-634.

NANSEN, FRIDTJOF. **Spitsbergen waters: Oceanographic observations during the cruise of the "Veslemøy" to Spitsbergen in 1912.** Maps, diagrs., ill., bibliogr. *Videnskapsselskapets Skrifter: 1. Mat.-Naturv. Klasse*, 1915, Art. No. 2 (pp. 1-132). Jacob Dybwad, Christiania, 1916. [The expedition was undertaken primarily to obtain data on the salinity of the deep waters of the North Polar Basin. Measurements of currents formed another branch of investigation.]

SPEERSCHNEIDER, C. I. H. **The state of the ice in the Arctic seas: Summary, average, limits, etc.** Maps. Special Print *Nautical Meteorol. Ann.*, 1916, 16 pp.; 1917, 25 pp. Danske Meteorol. Inst., Copenhagen, 1917. [A parallel account in Norwegian and English of the limits of ice in the Arctic seas between Labrador and Norway and northward to the limits of observation. The report is accompanied by instructive maps showing the average limit, the extreme minimum limit, and the extreme maximum limit of the ice, and the extreme limit of icebergs. There are notes on the navigation of the sea, the probable best routes, and the monthly character and distribution of the ice. The maps bring out with remarkable clearness the festoons of ice between the neighboring land masses; e. g. between Novaya Zemlya and Spitzbergen, between Spitzbergen and Greenland, and, in the winter season, between Iceland and Greenland.]

THALBITZER, WILLIAM. **Hos Östgrönlaenderne i Grönlands sydfjorde, nærmest Kap Farvel, sommeren 1914.** Ills. *Ymer*, Vol. 37, 1917, No. 1, pp. 1-35. [Of the Greenlanders near Cape Farewell.]

SOLEY, JOHN C. **Greenland. Blueprint copied from Meddelelser om Grönland**, Vol. 41, No. 1. **Danmark Expedition 1906-1908.** 1:6,000,000. U. S. Hydrographic Office, New Orleans Branch, 1916.

SOLEY, JOHN C. **North-east Greenland: Original Charts.** 1:2,000,000. From *Meddelelser om Grönland*, Vol. 46, No. 2. Blue print. U. S. Hydrographic Office, New Orleans Branch, 1916.

MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY

CARTOGRAPHY

— **Portolan charts, Facsimiles of, belonging to the Hispanic Society of America.** With an introduction by E. L. Stevenson. 16 charts and 4 pp. of text. (Publ. Hispanic Soc. of America, No. 104.) New York, 1916. 25½ x 20.

This publication is epochal in the history of cartography and a credit to its author as well as to the Hispanic Society, which has done much in recent years to make available to scholars, in the best form, the muniments of the older geography. This society has brought together one of the finest collections of original portolan charts in existence and certainly the greatest in America. Sixteen charts, typical of the whole field were selected for reproduction. They are facsimiled by the exact gelatine process, twelve in monotones and four in colors in imitation of the originals. They are printed on heavy handmade paper; are accompanied by an introduction and cartographical data, written by the editor; and are enclosed in a buckram portfolio case.

Portolan charts were particularly designed for use by mariners engaged in coastwise navigation. They were to the known sea routes what the road maps were to the interior on land. As navigators explored new coasts and maritime discovery expanded from European ports to parts beyond the ken of men, the portolan charts grew commensurately in extent. Dr. Stevenson expresses their value as follows: "For the student of that early period, they possess a never-failing interest, and as geographical documents they have a value unsurpassed. They are the first modern sailors' charts, the first of modern charts scientifically constructed."

The earliest extant portolan chart was made in A. D. 1311, by Petrus Vesconte de Janua. The earliest chart owned by the Hispanic Society, reproduced in this publication, is attributed to Giacomo Girolodi and belongs to the early fifteenth century. The second reproduction is a chart by Petrus Roselli, 1468; there are eleven of the sixteenth century, and three later than the year 1600, ending with one by Cavalinni, 1637. Mostly, these charts depict the Mediterranean and portions of the Atlantic coast on either side of the straits of Gibraltar. They are on single skins of parchment or vellum. Sometimes they are found assembled in the form of a portolan atlas. For the period before the sixteenth century about one hundred of these charts are known; after that they become more numerous. In workmanship they have their origin chiefly in Italy and Catalonia. They were "drawn in plane projection, that is, all degrees of latitude and longitude were represented as having the same length."

Pictorially, these charts are interesting. A net-work of lines crosses them, usually in multiples of thirty-two lines, which radiate from eight to sixteen different points of the chart, but in a systematic order. In some of them these centers of intersection have

highly colored decorations with figures that are called wind or compass roses. Other charts are virtually specimens of the art of the illuminator, as, for example, that of Petrus Roselli, on which are castles, tents, animals, flags, etc.; or that of Jaume Olives (1566), with a representation of the madonna and child, large wind roses, etc., in many colors. Dr. Stevenson shows that there was some system in the application of the pigments. His analysis of the whole subject of portolan charts is the best succinct account of the subject that the reviewer has ever seen.

VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS

STUART, E. R. **Topographical drawing.** ix and 128 pp.; maps, diagrs., index. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, Hill Publ. Co., Ltd., London, 1917. \$2.00. 9½ x 6.

The European War has awakened interest in map reading, and our own entrance therein has accelerated the study and practice of map making. While numerous books cover the field-surveying end of the subject, topographical drawing has usually been dismissed with a short chapter. Until the United States Geographic Board, in 1912, adopted standard conventional signs for the use of all map-making departments of the government, every topographer was a law unto himself.

Colonel Stuart has taken the next step and provided a text covering standards of practice which combine good execution with economy of draughting time. The first six chapters, comprising an introduction, map projection, instruments and drawing materials, plotting, special methods in free-hand drawing, and practice in topographical drawing, are intended largely for reference. In the next five chapters are illustrated and explained the various conventional signs. Map drawing is then taken up in the final chapter and is illustrated by a large plate in four colors.

JAMES GORDON STEESE

BENNETT, T. L. **On the effect of map distortion on bearings and distances.** Diags. *Cairo Sci. Journ.*, No. 99, Vol. 8, 1914, pp. 257-262.

O'FARRILL, RAMON. **Problemas en el mapa.** (De un libro en preparación). *Bol. del Ejército*, Vol. 1, 1916, No. 3, pp. 219-235. Havana.

ZINGER (GINGER), N. J. **Sur les espèces les plus avantageuses des projections coniques.** *Bull. Acad. Imp. des Sci. [de Pétrograd]*, Ser. 6, 1916, No. 17, pp. 1693-1704. [In Russian.]

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the "Geographical Review":

May I venture a mild protest against the review of "Principles of Aerography" (pp. 167-168, February issue), which appears more like an attack than a well-considered criticism?

Granted that a reviewer, if an instructor, has a right to express an opinion of the availability of a work for class purposes. No objection is made to the individual view, which in this case is adverse; but it is fair to say that some good authorities have without solicitation expressed a view to the contrary. The present opinion is in a class by itself.

When, however, an instructor seriously puts forth the view that the use of modern scientific terms is confusing to a student, because older and inaccurate terms have been used heretofore, the statement must not go unchallenged. The reviewer objects to "aërography" and prefers "meteorology" and "meteorological." Now "aërography" is as logical as "geography" or "hydrography," and no mind of ordinary intelligence would be thrown into confusion by using it. There are good reasons, too, why "meteorology" should not be used in describing the structure of the atmosphere.

Again, the term kilobar, to which exception is taken by the reviewer, is in no way more difficult to comprehend than kilogram. In physics and chemistry a bar is a definite unit, the unit of pressure expressed in terms of force. It is the force which would give to one gram an acceleration of one centimeter per second per second. One thousand bars would naturally be a kilobar and a million bars a megabar. The hundredth part of a bar would be a centibar and the thousandth part, a millibar. The value of a millibar may be written .001 dyne/cm², or as 10⁻³ bar. We need such a value because in absolute manometers differences in pressure of this magnitude must be measured. Again, with modern condensation high-vacua pumps, we operate with pressures as low as 10⁻⁵ bar, near the low limit of pressure. An instructor who proposes that his classes call a kilobar by the ancient name of millibar could with equal firmness insist that his students call a kilogram a milligram. Of course it would not be long before his students took him to task.

I make no comment on the rest of the review, which seems to lack coherency; but it may be noted that in one place the reviewer has failed to note the word *effective* in connection with the temperature of space and there is no contradiction such as he supposes.

Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER MCADIE